pterygoids are abort, arid **there** are thirty-two **teeth iii icK half** of each jaw.

Feresitt, is known from two slrull's **which** are provided ||*ifh* ten to **twelve** teeth **in each half of** jaw. **It** Is intermediate between *GlohieepJuilus,* ***Grwmpua,*** **an-1** ***Lagcn<*rkync/ii>'*.*** **a». Cording** to Sir W. Flower.

The genus ***DelpMnus*** contains **the Dolphin** ***&.*** *t:.** *'pTti^* **The** genus may be characterised as follows:'—-Teeth s«uilj and **numerous, forty-seven** to sixty-five. **Vertebral formula C 7**$_y$ *D* 14 **or** 15, I," 21 or 22, **Ca 30** to 32. The and axis are fused, the rest free. The palatal "border **of** the maxillae is deeply grooved. The fins are falcate ; the beak **loner and, distinct.**

The Common Dolphin of the **Mediterranean** shows su **many** variations of **colour,** slight **differences in the proportions of the** bones **of** the **skull,** and in the number of **the teeth,** that It lias been **divided** tip into at least **seventeen "** species." But M. **Fischer,** who has studied many of these **forms,** does not admit **them,** and most students of this group of mammals follow **him** in the **matter.** The Dolphin is and has been thw rr-ost familiar of Cetaceans ; in consequence it has accumulated ranch anecdote of a mythical character. The extreme intelligence and goodwill towards man assigned to this creature "by the ancients are possibly due to the anomaly of a creature ostensibly a, fish, showing many of the characters of higher animala Its nnfehlilke intelligence baffled the early observers, who at once endowed It with especi-ally advanced attributes. Hence the stories of Arion and others. The leaping of the Dolphin out of the water is exemplified in many Mediterranean coins and coats of **arms**; the heraldic dolphin is represented with an arched back as In leaping. The **Dolphin,** reaches a length of some 7 feet* and appears to be world-wide in **range.** Possibly distinct is *D. longirmtri®,* characterised, as the name denotes, by the very long beak; it has also more teeth and is a native of Malabar. *D.* ***rosciventri****

again may be a third species of *DelpMnus** It comes from **Torres** Straits, and has the under parts rosy in

colour.

The genus ***JProdelphinvs*** has, like *DelpJiinns*$_s$ a distinct beak; but it has not the grooved maxillaries, No other character of importance appears to separate it from *DeljpJiimi®,*

* **See** ***Aete* £oc*** *Jjwm, JSordeauas*$_t$ 1881; and for **another** %ure, also oolonred, **Flower,** in *Trans* £ooL j$&c.* jcL 1880, pi, L